NEXT YEAR'S TEACHERS

BOARD OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCES THE COMPLETE LIST.

Professors G. J. Harwey, L. J. Hancock and Elizabeth B. Densmore Are Dropped From the Rolls-Other Changes Made.

PAGE SCHOOL.

J. Silas Harris, Principal.

Dora Young, Sub.
PHILLIPS SCHOOL.

W. W. Yates, Principal.

Maud V. Thornton, Lucilen Williams,
L. Maria Rone, Mamie Bradbury,
Dolly S. Yancy.

SCARRITT SCHOOL.

SCARRITT SCHOOL.

Laura M. Stearns, Rose L. Engleman,
Emma Arnot, Emma Kube,
Bridget Cunningham, Gertrude Hall,
Fannie E. Burdick, Mary Sinchir,
Mary Rirtley, SUMNER SCHOOL.

J. W. Baldwin, Principal.

Victoria Overall, W. W. Bolder,
Dalsy Day, J. P. Hart,
W. H. Martin, Principal.

Atossa Gentry, Mary B. Pickens, Frances Dewey,
Emma Pickens, Frances Dewey,
May S. Pickens, Fronce Longenecker,
Teresa Congrove, Mary O. Latahaw,
Amy Smith, School.

Maggie Harnett,
Manggie Harnett,
Henrietts Hornung, Elia P. Cowan. The board of education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and decided upon the full list of principals, in the city schools during the next session.

Other official positions under the control of the board were also filled and various other matters were discussed and acted

As had been expected, a number of changes were made. G. I. Harvey, who was principal of the Switzer school, and who has gained much notoriety because of the has gained much notoriety because of the suit for \$50,000 brought by him against Buperintendent Greenwood, was dropped from the list, as were also L. J. Hascock, of the Adams school, and Elizabeth B. Densmore, of Clay. M. J. Hawkins was transferred from Franklin to Morse, W. C. Ridgeway from Karnes to Scarritt, and W. H. Martin from Scarritt to Switzer.

The office of superintendent of repairs was abolished, and the duties of this position hereafter will devolve upon J. H. Brady, who was re-elected chief enginer. The negro school in the East bottoms was given the name of Page. New faces will be seen in the Adams building, where L. W. Rader, of Carrollton, Mo., will be the principal; in the Franklin, where H. E. Du Bois, of Trenton, Mo., will preside, and in the Karnes, to which Jessle Sanderson, a teacher for the past year in the Woodland, has been appointed. A goodly number of last year's substitutes have become full fledged teachers for the coming session.

A full list of principals, teachers, substi-

A full list of principals, teachers, substi-tutes and janitors follows:

ADAMS SCHOOL.

L. W. Rader, Principal.

Mame I. Myera,

Marce A. McIlwain, Clars Werthe, Cora Craig, Cora Craig, Frances A. Judson, Blanche M. Townsend, J. Alberta Wardner.

ATTUCKS SCHOOL.

J. D. Bowser, Principal. J. D. Bowser, Principal.
Alice A. Brown.
BENTON SCHOOL. G. W. Armstrong, Princi Ada Zimmerschied, Ada Zimmerschied, Louisa Stukenberg, Florence Eubank, Gussie N. Badler, Annie Stewart, Gertrude von Unwerth, Adriana M. Leipaner.

a H. Richreek, Gertrude von Unwe Adriana M. Leipans, E. CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

E. C. White, Principal.

Cammack, Walter H. Ficklin, and M. Leipans, E. Gano, E. Gano, E. Wilder, Nowlia, Smith, Barrhe E. Steele, Peters, E. Fox. Steinberg, Steinberg, Gertrude, T. Johnson, R. Janule Adams, Porter Graves, P. K. Dillenbeck, William Luby, Anna Spence. William Luby, Anna Spence, Ruby Archer, c Mrs. G. B. Wi CHACE SCHOOL.
W. H. Williams, Principal.
eKinner, Mary Lyons,
ck. Panuls Patton,
Helen Bridges,
and, Ada Irons,
hanan, Jennie McDonald.
lovan,

FRANKLIN SCHOOL. H. E. DuBols, Principal. hauer,

Cordie Tayler, GARFIELD SCHOOL. C. B. Reynolds, Principa Julia Hixon,
Julia Hixon,
GARRISON SCHOOL.
GARRISON Principal.

chell, Lillie Norria, unthorne, Bettie Walker, Wussey, Frances L. Denny, Johnson, Olive Belle Bowman, HUMBOLDT SCHOOL.

Cliedge, M. Alice Matthews, Agnes McKinlay, d. Stephens, Katharine Fisher, Katharine Fisher, Katharine Fisher, Katharine Jahre, Loug E. Miller, Bams, Annie Madden, Iwards, Louestta B. Moore, Irving SCHOOL.

Gertrude E. Green, Principal. imith, Madde Koons, Maude Hinsey, Chett, Senshan, Emma C. Whitchead, La Lewis, Burnal, Evaline Burrill, in Ly Matter Colgan, Maude Hinsey, Chett, Senshan, Ewaline Burrill, Irving School.

L. Kate Biggs, Principal.

Kingsley, JEFFERSON SCHOOL. Gertrude Nellie Grimth, Georgie Guffin, Jennie B. O'Brien, Ellen Hackett, Annie Bresnaban, 31. Virginia Lewis,

ON SCHOOL.

Albert, Principal.

Lucy Boyer,
Rosa Stones,
Eurania Milligan,
Ernestine Cummings,
Lene M. Spoor,
L. Reynolds,
Jessie Wilson.

KARNES SCHOOL.

**sale Sanderson, Principal
Stella M.
Pearl F Ellen B. Kingsley. JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Katie Guna, Kate Huling, LATHROP SCHOOL.
F. D. Tharpe, Principal.
Emma Shontz,
aurgh, Anna Vickere,
on, May Bruckhart,
gerle, Grace Hudson,
Katherine Baer,
Lula Kinney,
lee, Mary O. Lombard.
tz. Erta Hillis,
Cora Funderburgh,
Mary E. Mason,
Josephine Magerie,
May Massey,
Phebe B. Colton,
Ida K. Greeniee,
Ada N. Shoniz,
S. R. Bailey, Principal,
Cora Yancy

Jamie A. Guy, Sadie L. Thori Neille Banks, Belle Scott, Ida Overall, Mabel Pean, Lulu Jones, Lincoln High School.

H. M. Griffin,

Anna H. Jones,

LINWOOD SCHOOL.

Emma J. Lockett, Principal.

Maggie Culler,

Edith Ellis.

Myrtie West,

Myrtie West,

M. Besse Williams,

Effe Seachrest,

Mary E. Young,

LONGFELLOW SCHOOL.

Sallie E. Crouch,

Ellis R. Madden,

Sarah Drouillard,

Julia L. McMillan,

Ava R. Hamilton. Alva R. Hamilton.

MADISON SCHOOL.

Bessie Baslow, Mary Hughes,
Lulu Dickson, Elotse Knox.
Clarissa F. Cobb, Helen McMillan,
Lida B. Hogue. Marie A. Gaiser.
MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL. E. D. Phillips.
James A. Merrill,
James C. Richardson
B. T. Chare.
Stanley H. Moore,
A. A. Dodd,
J. M. Kent,
Herbert M. Page,
P. B. S. Peters.
W. A. Connell.
George Arrowsmith,
Mary Fisher,
Nannie Gilday,
M. Alice Murphy, on, Principal.
Josephine G. Casey,
Clifton Sican,
Bertha H. Bacheller,
Armand Miller,
Della Drake,
Sallie G. Elston,
Eadle E. Van Metre,
Olive Wilson,
Jessie L. Griffith,
Ethel Oegood, clerk;
Mrs. Thomas M. Sp
matron;

look at him you could never dream how important it is. Perhaps we might call him a farmer, since he tills the soil. Do you know that lands where trees and plants and flowers and fruits and abundant grains and grasses grow would be barren deserts but for the little gray worker?

Darwin watched the ways of this little gray worker for years and years, and found that his office was to prepare and fertilize the soil. He carries down layer after layer of stuff, and brings up layer after layer of loam, thus giving each layer its chance at sunlight and air. That which he carries down into Mother Earth's workshop is bits of dead leaves, decomposing matter and unsightly stuff; and Mother Earth feeds with this the roots of flowers and trees and vegetables and grain and gresses. To do this important work well, there is needed a great number of little gray workers, about 57,000, it is said, to an acre of pasture land, and more to keep a garden what it should be. For every acre the little gray workers turn up from seven to eighteen tons of earth annually. "I wonder who it was invented the phrase, 'idle rumor?' "I don't know. It must have been some fellow who was unable to foresee how busy rumor would be in these days of war with Spain."—Cleveland Leader

What the Earthworm Docs.

The author says:

MARTIN SCHOOL.

RSE SCHOOL

OAKLEY SCHOOL

PAGE SCHOOL.

OAKLET SCHOOLA Ida M. Reese, Principal. I, Cornella Hickman, eterson, Roberta Brinkley, Lettie Olin.

W. J. Haw

W. J.
Bettle Yantis,
Eleanor Turner,
Mary L. Karney,
Jennie G. Pedigo,
Frances McKinley,
Sydney Smith,
Elizabeth Dolan,
Minnie Morrison,

Ada Boarman, Louise A. Peterson, Flora M. Gay, Mattle Wilishire,

Maggie Harnett,
Henrietta Hornung.
L. Frances Fuckette,
Lucy G. Whitney,
Mary D. Sanford,
Ads C. Oldham,
Mae Ollia,
Gensvieve M. Turk,
Mary Herson,
Viola Moore,
Mary Flanagan,
Ida Lewis,
WHIT

Eisie Winship, Callie Hickman May C. Reynole Emily J. Coope Eva K. Lewin, Jennie Burke,

Pearl Burton,
Ratherine O. Colt,
Pearl Constable,
Grace Corcoran,
Alma A. Edlund,
Etta Fulkerson,
Edith M. Hill,
Etta Hill,
Annie Lauchlan.

Bensie Kay,
Mary Washer,
Laura C. Burdick,
Emma Barrick,
Ethel Waller,
Neille Coagriff,
Annie L. Hickman.

y, Principal.
Agnes Hamilton,
Elia P. Cowan,
Belle Megrde,
Etta M. Smith,
Clara M. Robertson,
Charlotte Price,
Elta Edwards,
Elinabeth Baker,
Lottie Blatchley,
Mabel Pierson,
Katherine Stiles, Sub.

WHITTIER SCHOOL.

WEBSTER SCHOOL.
J. U. Barnard, Principal.
hiteley, Lulu Blackburn,
ra, Virginia Hereford,
ller, Mary Borland.
WOODLAND SCHOOL.
llizabeth Buchanan, Principal.

D SCHOOL.
mann, Principal.
Mary F. Parkinson,
Eleanor Mofft,
Laura Lee,
Mary G. Marshall,
Cora Martin,
Lulu M. Twitchell,
Neilis Yater,
Laura Banderson,
Helen Cannon.

Gertrude Jackman, Jeanette M. Jones, Eliasheth Johnston, Cecil D. Kendall, Mary Rells, Martha Smith, Rebecca Wells,

Augusta Thompson, Theresa Pierson, Minnie Burton, Stella Jenkins, Bessie Daws.

Bessle Daws.

SUBSTITUTES.

Dora Smiley.
Georgiana Steig.
Julia M. Sullivan.
Mae Stubbiefield.
Bessle Wells.
Bertha Whiteside.
Swie Wills.

WHISTLER AT WEST POINT.

Some of the Anecdotes Which Are Still Told by His Classmates of Forty Years Ago. Whistier, the well known artist, in his

EXHIBIT OF MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL NOT TO CLOSE.

What the Colored Pupils Have Don in the Matter of Manual Training Deserves Substantial Encouragement.

The closing, during the past week, of the forty or more public schools of the city has been the occasion of a considerable change in the occupations of the host of teachers and pupils, who for nine months of each year live together in a community nearly all their own. The families that claim the 23,000 pupils have them again to look after for twenty-four hours in the day and to mark the changes which threequarters of a year of training and growth have wrought. The 450 teachers whose best energies have gone into the directing of mer study or much needed rest, or will find the same in their homes here.

mer study or much needed rest, or will find the same in their homes here.

The visitors at the closing exercises of the different schools found many substantial evidences of progress. Perhaps the exhibit at the Manual Training high school was the most novel and interesting of all. Professor Morrison, the principal, said yesterday that on account of the many inquiries from educators who proposed visiting the city during the vacation, the display of students' work would be left in its place in the corridor of the building all summer. It was first intended to close the exhibit on last Thursday, but the date of the closing was extended first to Friday and finally till to-morrow evening. Through the summer the building will be in charge of the engineer, who will be there to act as guide to those who come to study the work and equipment of the school.

Professor Yates and his assistant at the Phillips school showed their appreciation of the benefits of the much-talked-of manual training by taking it upon their own account, in a small but thorough way, without waiting for the proposed Manual Training high school for the colored children. Samples of sewing and darning done by the pupils were on exhibition the last day, and the interesting part of it was that many of the pieces were done by the boys. The work was not required of them but at their request.

One of the boys, Pinkney Dale, who was said to be no more able than one or two of the others in that line, had on exhibition

One of the boys, Pinkney Dale, who was said to be no more able than one or two of the others in that line, had on exhibition several samples of darning, a little girl's over dress, two aprons and a white skirt, all of which were his work, from cutting out to working the button holes. The button holes showed some little variety of stitching and there was no guarantee given as to fit, but the seams were strong and even and the garments were serviceable and of the kind oftenest needed in the families of the pupils.

and of the kind oftenest needed in the families of the pupils.

The plan of work was systematic. Learners were given squares of penelope on which to learn the different stitches just as in the woodworking schools pupils are taught the different joints on little blocks of wood. When the boys and girls had learned to make and distanguish the different stitches, they were set to applying them first on coarse pleces of cloth and then on finer cloth, until they were ready to begin on garments. Samples of beginning work, including patching and fancy stitching, were kept in composition books, the sample being attached to the page on one side, while opposite were written the name and brief directions for making and applying that particular kind.

Another feature—this one is the Chace school—which, while not so plainly practical, may be as valuable, or more, in another way, was the "Missouri Book." Professor W. H. Williams, the principal, says the book had its origin in the room of Mrs. S. T. McKinney and resulted from her practical application of one of Superintendent Greenwood's talks on the use of newspapers in the school.

Each child in the room made a "Missouri Book" by taking a composition book and pasting on the pages along with written introductions or explanations, where needed, whatever clippings and cuts found in the newspapers that related to Missouri.

The variety of material which some of the children found and the ingenuity they showed in compilling it was remarkable.

Governor Stephens and the war with Spain seem to have been the most popular sources of "stories," the girls making a specialty of the extracts from the governor's diary, published last fall in the papers, while the boys run to Ensign John R. Morris and the "black cat of the Maine," Mark Twain and Eugene Field are favored alike by the boys and the girls and many good stories and verses from the governor's diary, published last fall in the papers, while the boys run to Ensign John R. Morris and the "black cat of the Maine," are composed to th

Etta Fulkerson,
Edith M. Hill,
Etta Hill,
Annie Lauchian,
Grace McCrosky,
Bertha McCrosky,
Bertha McCrosky,
Bertha McCrosky,
Bertha McCrosky,
Belle Morrison,
Lena Allen,
Bettie Moorman,
Maud Rushmore,
Jansie Punnick,
Jantick, W. S. Baker; Benton, John Wulser; Bryant,
W. C. Raney; Central, P. R. Coll; Chace, Charles
Sherman; Clay, Lissie Uhi; Douglass, Preston Overton; Emerson, W. B. Stewart; Franklin, John
Hersch; Garfield, C. P. Brown: Garrison, Aitred Perry; Hamilton, John Keating; Humboldt, William
Van Pelt and Oscar Uhlig; Irving, Arthur Mille;
Jackson, William Balley; Jefferson, Bernhard Walter;
Rarres, W. S. Wear; Lathrop, W. O. Glover; Lincoln, Louis Thompkins, Lincoin High, Hardy Smith;
Linwood, Heary Coll: Longfellew, Thomas L. Caghey; Lowell, Spencer Farrington: Madison, LeRoy
Moon; Manual Training High, L. R. Claftin; Marris,
J. H. Carter; Morse, C. A. Griffin; Oakley, W. H.
Bozzelle: Page, Sylvegter Dines; Phillips, Riley Robinson; Scarritt, Thomas Watkins; Sumner, William
Jacobs: Switzer, Floriam Kiee; Washington, E. L.
Hatfield; Webster, W. H. Yocum; Whittler, Adam
Longaker: Woodland, E. E. Marshall; Yeager,
Charles Hoppe. whistier, the well known artist, in his boyhood days was a student at West Point, where he was noted among his confreres for the same eccentricities that have marked his adult life. He entered the military school in 1851, but was dropped at the end of the third year for being deficient in chemistry, as he expressed it himself, the difficulty was "that silicon was not a gas." Writing in the Chap Book, Gustave Kobbe narrates some Whistier anecdotes which are still told with gusto by his classmates of forty years ago. The future artist was a fine horseman, and many a fall he had during cavalry drill. Upon one occasion he tumbled in a bundle into the tanbark and laid for a moment without moverient. The dragoon soldiers, who imagined him seriously injured, ran to him and picked him up to carry him to the hospital; but he told them to let him down. Major Porter, who was in command, called to him: "Mr. Whistler, leisurely drawing off his gauntiet and brushing the tanbark away from his hips downward, replied, "No, major; but I do not understand how any man can keep a horse for his own amusement."

Upon another occasion, Whistler, who

MAY BREAK THE COMBINE. A Proposition to Ship River Ice Here

to Compete With the Manufactured Product.

Philip Pier, of Dubuque, Ia., has been at the Coates House for several days discussing with local men a plan to ship large quantities of river ice to Kansas City for general sale and use during the summer in opposition to the combine that at present has almost entire charge of the trade here The fact that the combine has raised the prices so much over what they were last year has attracted widespread attention and outside dealers think they see in it an opportunity for getting their product into opportunity for getting their product into the market here, and while they could un-dersell the combine very much they would still get a handsome profit on their stock, it is said Mr. Pier has met with very sat-isfactory encouragement from the consum-ers of ice in the city and has determined to send a large amount of his ice here for sale.

Spanish Satire.

major; but I do not understand how any man can keep a horse for his own amusement!"

Upon another occasion, Whistier, who was running a tangent to dismissal on demerit, was found with a pair of boots in his possession. Now boots were not "uniform," and so were prohibited. The barrack regulations required that cadets should have the low quarter uniform shoes; that they should be arranged under the foot of the bedstead with their toes on a line, and that they should be neatly blacked.

Whistier, having obtained the boots for use in deep snows in his nocturnal, and, of course, prohibited, expeditions, carelessly left them unhidden, and had actually displayed them with his uniform shoes at the foot of his iron bedstead. He was reported for having boots in his possession, for boots not blacked, and boots not in position. These three reports carried with them very considerable demerit, and were almost sufficient to dismiss him.

He was not required to write an excuse, or, as it is now called, an explanation; but he could not resist the opportunity. He wrote a long dissertation to the commandant upon boots and shoes in general, and then, coming down to the particular case in hand, he spoke of the condition of his demerit, and the sad misfortune that had fallen upon him, winding up with the remark: "But, in this case, as it is adding but a little to the whole, what boots it?" For this he was reported for writing an improper excuse, and received more demerit still.

What the Earthworm Docs. From Harper's Weekly.

Our Spanish 'neighbors seem to find special solace in speaking of Americans as 'Yankee pigs.' We may be pardoned if we fall to see the peculiar fitness or propriety of this epithet; but the Spaniards need comfort, and even if we could hinder them frem such consolation as this calling of names gives them, we wouldn't be so mean as to do it. A correspondent of Harper's Weekly thinks that possibly this apparent imputation of swinishness to all Americans is not really so insulting as it seems, but comes from the deep impression made upon the European mind by Chicago pork, and possibly also by manufacturers of that popular commodity, who, having grown affluent in their business, have chosen to enlarge their minds and those of their families by foreign travel. American pork may well have impressed Europe, but as for American pork packers, it does not seem credible that they have gone abroad in sufficient numbers to have affected the imaginations of the Europeans, nor is there reason to believe that they are unlike other American manufacturers in manners or appearance. The chances seem to be that the Spanish call us pigs because that is a contemptuous designation and eases their minds.

As an exemple of the present workings of the Spanish mind, here is a translation From Harper's Weekly. In the June St. Nicholas, Myrta Lockett Avary has an article entitled "Our Little Gray Helper," in which she tells of the Gray Helper," in which she tells of the humble earthworm and its service to man. The author says:

Now, do you want to know what work it is our little gray helper does for us? To the little gray helper does for us? To the little gray helper does for us? humble earthworm and its service to man. is our little gray helper does for us? To look at him you could never dream how

(England) Chronicle: Hybrid people, ephemeral folk.
Vile mixture of the dirty siag
Spewed by the ancient Continent
Spurious race, without honer or history.

Stinking den— Where all that is ignoble and ill-begotten Finds its center and natural sphere. Filthy, beautilie, felid nest, Refuge of loathsome reptiles.

Too Fat to Travel Third Class.

One of the penalties of being too fat in France is that you must pay first class railway fare. So, at least, it happened to M. Payelle, of Lillers. He found the doors of the third class carriages on the Chemin de Fer du Nor so narrow that he could not get in even sideways when he wanted to travel from Lille to Paris. So he tried second class but equally in vain. First class showed itself more hospitable, and received him with open arms. But the station master ordered him out. M. Payelle, however, replied in the words of Machaelter ordered him out. M. Payelle, however, replied in the words of Machaelter, in Young against him and he was fined 16 francs, in future M. Payelle will have to travel first class or remain at home. Well might he exclaim in the words of Hamlet—"O that this too, too solid flesh would melt."

other day he gathered the war situation from the Free Press and then asked for a trap. There was not one in the house and he grumbled. Before night seven delivery against action and the could and the prumbled. Before night seven delivery and provents are map and one brought a big atlas in addition. Father, mother and the child dren had given an order to please granding the had given an order to please granding and the grumbled. Before night seven delivery and provents are was not one in the house and he grumbled. Before night seven delivery and provents are map and one brought a big atlas in addition. Father, mother and the child dren had given an order to please granding and the seven delivery and the from the Free Press and then asked for a from the Free Press and then asked for a from the Free Press and then asked for a from the Free Press and then asked for a from the Free Press and the number to map. There was not one in the house and he grumbled. Before night seven delivery and proven and the child dren had given an order to please granding and the struck with a Club.

Simulation and the was situation and the chou

ALL SUMMER OIL THAT IS VERY EXPENSIVE. NON-UNION MANBEATEN Blackfish and Porpoise Furnish the Labricant Used by Watch-

makers.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The general impression is that oil is cheap stuff. But do you know that a tiny The general impression is that on a cheap stuff. But do you know that a tiny half-ounce vial of the lubricant which the watchmaker or repairer applies to the delicate mechanism of a pocket timepiece is worth a quarter of a dollar? True, a gallon of kerosene can be bought for 19 cents; on the other hand, this finer oil, which must remain unchanged in character amid all the changes of temperature; has a market value of \$60 a gallon.

The engineer sitting in the cab of his locanotive, ever glancing at the dial of his watch, knowing that it never makes mistakes, is confident of the safety of his train. For this he and his passengers should give thanks to the blackfish and the porpoise that once swam in the sea off the coast of New England.

These marine animals furnish what is known as "head" oil, a product which in very small quantities is extracted solely from the under jaw and the peculiar fatty growth on the rostrum of the skull in front of the blowhole.

Elsekfish "head" oil has almost tripled

known as "head" oil, a product which in very small quantities is extracted solely from the under jaw and the peculiar fatty growth on the rostrum of the skull in front of the blowhole.

Blackfish "head" oil has almost tripled in value, in the crude state, at Provincetowa, down on Cape Cod, where the buik of it is landed, within the short period of seven years. That brought in whaling vessels in 1890 was sold to refiners for \$3.50 a gallon and in 1897 the price had advanced to \$10 a gallon. No single ship arrived with more than twelve gallons on board as the result of a season's work, although, of course, there were other trophles of the voyages to be disposed of for cash.

The present scarcity of blackfish admits of but one explanation, to-wit—the almost complete extermination of the species, the result of terrific slaughter along the coast in the past.

Provincetown is the, greatest "head" oil emporium of this country. Of the total quantity produced in the United States during the last fifty year, seven-eightins were contributed by that cape town, where a limited quantity, mellowed and bleached to a purity and whiteness that are marvelous during its long period of storage, remains a provision to be relied upon to an extent in time of need.

A visit to the factory of a refiner, whose products are furnished to the leading watch manufacturers and repairers of this country and Europe, elicited the fact that the work of refining is a secret in part. This gentleman has no assistant who might discover, and perchance reveal, the exact nature of the art.

To determine the purity of the refined liquid, metal disks are used at this factory. These are of brass, apparently, about the size of an old-time copper cent. Oil dropped upon these disks will reveal its imperfection. If there be any, in the deposit or formation of a greenish hue not unlike the color off salt-corroded copper. This, although but one of the severul methods used at various stages of the work, is an infallible test, and the oil which does not tarnish the

THE KINGDOM OF YVETOT. The Barren Plateau of Caux, Upon Which It Is Placed, Is Desti-

tute of Springs. In the June St. Nicholas there is an article on "The Kingdom of Yvetot," written by Gerald Brenan. The author, after telling of the little boy living in Paris who claims to be king of Yvetot, says: claims to be king of Yvetot, says:

"The parish—it is a kingdom no longer, unless, indeed, "Claude III." succeeds in making good his claims—lies among the orchards of Normandy, a few miles from the famous city of Rouen, on the road to Havre. The village of Yvetot is not a busy pince, it consists of a single street, nearly two miles and a half long, wooden houses built in picturesque style, with great crossed beams and projecting roofs. The old chateau of the kings was destroyed by the revolutionists in 1732. At present the population of Yvetot numbers about 8,300

population of Yvetot numbers about 8,300 souls. During the days of its royalty it could boast of scarcely 2,000 inhabitants. A curious fact about Yvetot is that it has absolutely no water supply of its own. The barren plateau of Caux, on which it is placed, is destitute of springs and water has to be carried by rail from ;neighboring districts. There is a quaint old inn, the Hotel de Rouen—known, probably from the king's coat-of-arms, as "Bande du Roi" in former days—to which stray travelers resort; and in the oak floored parlor of this hostelry the writer spent an agreeable week population of Yvetot numbers about \$.300 sort; and in the oak floored parlor of this hostelry the writer spent an agreeable week studying whe kingdom and its history. To the worthy cure of Yvetot, as well as to M. Borel 'Hauterive, he owes many thanks for help in clearing up the mists surrounding this forgotten Norman realmiet.

The kingdom of Yvetot began in a jest; and, whereas antiquarians have been racking their brains over the little monarchy's origin for generations, local tradition settles the whole matter with a story. A highly profitable story, too-fay on examination, it will be found to agree exactly with all that is historically certain of Yvetot's royal family.

all that is historically testally royal family.

The first "king of Yvetot," say the documents at Rouen and Paris, was one "Ansfred, styled 'le Drole,' or 'the humorous,' who accompanied his sovereign lord, William of Normandy, the conqueror, during his victorious invasion of England, A. D. 1066. For his services Ansfred was reward-the with effits of the fiefs or estates of his victorious invasion of the life. For his services Ansfred was rewarded by the gifts of the flefs or estates of Yvetot and Taillanville, in the plains of Caux. He assumed, for some doubtful reason, the title of Roi d'Yvetot; and the heirs have held that kingly designation ever since."

TROLLEY WHEEL A BEGGING. No One Wanted a Patent That Has Since Paid \$200.000

or More. The now familiar trolley wheel and its pole in electric railway practice were not always held at their high value of to-day. pole in electric railway practice were not always held at their high value of to-day. William J. Clark, the head of the railway department of the General Electric Company, of New York, in speaking recently, in a reminiscent mood, told of his struggles about ten years ago to sell the patent covering the device in question.

Mr. Clark was then acting as agent for Mr. Van Depoele, the inventor of the under-running trolley, as it is called. He offered it to one group of American capitalists after another at an upset price of \$100,000, without the slightest success, although he was prepared to dispose outright of the patent at that sum.

Finally an offer of \$6 for each car fitted with the under-running trolley was made to him and accepted. Mr. Clark continued that he was happy to say that from this contract he had since paid over to the Van Depoele heirs the sum of \$200,000.

In his opinion the three inventions which had brought about the immense development of electric urban and suburban railways were the Sprague patent for motor suspension, the Van Depoele under-running trolley, and the motor commutator.

suspension, the Van Depoele under-running trolley, and the motor commutator.

Mr. Sprague, who installed the first practical trolley line at Richmond, Va. where some of the grades are as steep as 8 per cent, found that with thirty cars in service it cost \$9\$ a day to replace the copper brushes which had vanished into snarks.

Bound to Please Him.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Grandpa is visiting them, and the governess, while riding on the cross line the other day, had this to say to an old school friend: "He is worth nearly a million and his word is law without a question. The other day he gathered the war situation from the Free Press and then asked for a map. There was not one in the house and he grumbled. Before night seven delivery wagons stopped at the house. All of them brought a map and one brought a big atlas in addition. Father, mother and the children had given an order to please grandpa."

JOHN CALLICOTT THE VICTIM OF STRIKING PLUMBERS.

His Lower Jaw Is Broken and His Skull May Be Fractured-Brother of Tony Mullane, the Baseball Pitcher, Arrested.

John Callicott, a steamfitter, of 205 East Fifth street, was roughly handled by a crowd of striking plumbers yesterday, and as a result he now occupies a cot in the

city hospital with a fractured jaw and pos-sibly a fractured skull.

At the beginning of the plumbers' strike one month ago, Callicott, who is a non-union man, came to the city from Chicago. and went to work for James Cotter, 923 East Tweifth street. Of late he has been

union man, came to the city from Chicago, and went to work for James Cotter, 923 East Twelfth street. Of late he has been working for the firm of Cotter, McDonnell & Co., on Wyandotte street. The striking journeyman plumbers had inaugurated a plan of campaign by which all men who were brought to the city by the bosses were induced to quit work and to either leave the city or go on the rolls as prospective union men.

Callicott, however, held out against them and persisted in working. He says that he was threatened, and finally went to Chief Hayes, asking permission to carry a revolver for self-protection.

The chief advised him to swear out a warrant against any of the strikers that menaced him, and yesterday Callicott followed the advice, and, accompanied by an officer, went on the hunt for a striker named Jones.

The search was ineffectual, but a number of the strikers followed the two in their quest, and Callicott feared to leave police headquarters without an escort. Finally mustering up courage, he departed and reached the vicinity of his home in safety when he saw a number of the plumbers approaching him. He made for the house, ran upstairs, and returned to give battle with a piece of inch gas pipe a foot and a half long, on each end of which were most formidable looking knobs.

From the various accounts of the affair it seems Callicott struck at a plumber, named John Mullane, of 1211 Grand avenue, with this dangerous weapon, hitting him on the side of the head and cutting a deep gash. Mullane wrested the weapon from him, and in the fight which followed Callicott received two deep cuts on the back of the head, a compound fracture of the lower jaw and was otherwise badly used up. Mullane was arrested by Officer Kennally and locked up. Later he was released on \$60 bond. He is a brother of Tony Mullane, the well known beseball pitcher, recently of the St. Paul club, but now of Detroit.

The plumbers who were with Mullane at the time of the fight were a committee appointed by their union to induce non-union m

THE ASCENT OF ACONCAGUA. Mountain Climbing Under Exceptional Difficulties in South

From the New York Evening World.

John Farrel, at present one of the best known men on Broadway, and who at one America.

From the London Times.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, held at the University of London, last month, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald read a piper on "Exploration on and around Mount Aconcagua."

The base camp, from which the operations were condusted, was situated near the mouth of the Horcones valley, close to Fuente del Inca. Starting on December 22, 1986, with Zubriggen, four porters, two horses, and ten mules, Mr. Fitzgerald reached the head of the valley on the same day, and slept for the night at an altitude of 18,000 feet. Next day they moved 1,000 feet bigher, and on the 28th established at an altitude of 18,000 feet is mountain were made. Here, although it was foirly warm in the sun, the maximum temperature in the shade was only 2 degrees Fahrenhelt. Their pulses registered about 120 or 120 beats a minute, lightly and intermittent, and their blood circula.

After this three unsuccessful attempts were made to scale the mountain. At the fourth, on January 14, when an altitude of certificate, and Dr. Deems having since certificate, and Dr. Deems having into order the way and the proper meals to be cooked.

After this three unsuccessful attempts were made to scale the mountain. At the fourth, on January 14, when an altitude of certificate, and Dr. Deems having one of the care in the old New York hotel, has the hade as a of a body that had fallen into the water. He burried to have a remarked between the legacy is a gent heard a splash as of a body that a remarkable story of human interest.

After this three unsuccessful attempts for the long of the care in the long searched for several miles down the river, wenther the proper meals by the care of the ware but probably not be believed the ware but probably not be believed the ware but probably not be believed the ware but probably not be under the color of the more well and the proper meals to be cooked.

After this three unsuccessful attempts were made to scale the mountain. At the fourth, on January 14, when an altitude of time had charge of the cafe in the old America. New York hotel, has just received word were made to scale the mountain. At the fourth, on January 14, when an altitude of 22,000 feet was attained, Mr. Fitzgerald found it absolutely impossible to go further himself. He, therefore, sent Zurbriggen on to complete the ascent, and turned back himself. His knees were so weak that he repeatedly fell, and coming to a large patch of snow, he was obliged from sheer exhaustion to lie down and practically roll down the mountain side Zurbriggen arrived later on at the camp, and reported that he had reached the summit, but he was unable to get any view owing to a small local snowstorm which raged over the peak. Next day they returned to the base camp at the inca. On the 18th another start was made, but, owing to a violent snowstorm, they did not get further than their tent, at nearly 19,000 feet. On February 7, Mr. Vines and Mr. Fitzgerald made a fresh start, but did not manage to crawl to the upper camp till the 10th. The 11th and 12th were spent there, but, as they were getting enfeeled by the altitude, they thought the only chance was to make an attempt at once.

On the 13th, which promised to be a fine the fourth, on January 14, when an alti-

only chance was to make an attempt at once.

On the 13th, which promised to be a fine day, they started with an Italian porter. Nicola Lenti, for a final effort. Again Mr. Flizgerald had to turn back at 20,000 feet, but begged Mr. Vines to go on with the porter. This he did, and, with much labor and suffering, reached the summit in eight and one-half hours from the camp. The summit was observed to be in the shape of a square plateau, seventy-five paces each way, sloping at an angle of Vi deg. toward the north, and entirely free from snow. The western and northwestern sides of the mountain fell away at an angle of 20 deg. and were composed more or less of great slopes of loose stones, kept clear of snow in summer by winds. To the south and southeast the sides were more precipitous and fairly clear of ice and snow, but to the southwest an enormous precipice of nearly 10,000 feet, covered with and southeast the sides were more precipitous and fairly clear of ice and snow, but to the southwest an enormous precipice of nearly 10,000 feet, covered with great overhanging masses of snow and ice, formed one of the most imposing sights imaginable. The descent, which was begun at 6:30, was most exhausting. The camp was reached at 8:30. The next day the party returned to Inca, and as it was found necessary that all should take a rest after their hardships, they crossed the Cumbre pass into Chill for a few days. On returning, Mr. Fitagerald sent Mr. Vines to the south to attempt Tupungate—a mountain about 21,500 feet high, situated about fifty miles east of Santiago and 120 from the Pacific coast. After many failures Mr. Vines and Zurbriggen were successful. The rest of the time was spent in survey work and measurements to determine the height of Aconcagua, which has been provisionally put at 23,080 feet.

AN OLD JOKE WORKED AGAIN. Despite Its Whiskers It Is Said to Have Caught on Most Admirably.

from the Weekly Telegraph.

A daring practical joke was recently carried out in Paris. It was in the afternoon, when the streets of Paris are crowded with

when the streets of Paris are crowded with vehicles and foot passengers. A rather stylish-looking gentleman was seen pacing up and down the pavement in the immediate vicinity of the St. Denis gate, showing manifest signs of impatience as the minutes rolled on.

At length a respectable tradesman, always ready to make himself useful, who happened to be passing that way, inquired if he could be of any assistance to the gentleman, as he seemed to be disturbed in his mind. The latter, with seeming reductance, gave him to understand that he was the city surveyor, and had been ordered to take the levels and measure the ground at the entrance to the Faubourg St. Denis, adding:

"I told a couple of my men to meet me here, and I have been waiting for the last half hour, as I cannot get to work without them."

So saying he produced a number of in-

here, and I have been waiting for the last half hour, as I cannot get to work without them."

So saying he produced a number of instruments, and among the rest a measuring chain.

The tradesman, having nothing pressing on his hand at that moment, readily proffered his services until the arrival of the men.

We may here state that St. Denis gate occupies the middle of a busy thoroughfare, the conveyances passing underneath and on both sides of the archway. After some hesitation the surveyor accepted the offer of his interlocutor. He placed the man close to the line of the houses on one side of the road, put one end of the chain

DR. A. G. SANDEN. 183 S. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILLS. into his hands, and told him to keep it at a certain height and not to allow either foot passengers or vehicles to cross the

FREE BOOK FOR MEN

Belt and Suspensory, now used the world over for all results of youthful errors, nervousness, drains, impotency, lame back, varicocele, etc. Established 30 years. Above book mailed in plain scaled envelope.

A LEGACY WITH A STORY.

A Woman Remembers the Man Who

Found Her Marriage

Certificate.

No Fears for Her Father's Safety.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE AT THE HANNIBAL BRIDGE.

He then carried the chain around the monument, followed by a crowd of idlers, among whom he soon found one who was willing to hold the other end of the chain and obey the same instructions, after which he walked away on the pretext of going to speak to the first man over the way. going to speak to the first man over the way.

In a few minutes the traffic was completely blocked. Policemen hurried up to inquire the cause of the obstruction, and spoke to the men holding the chain, each off whom stated that he had been placed there by the city surveyor, who was to be found at the other end.

Of course the surveyor was nowhere to be found, and his two dupes were taken into custody. An Unknown Man Startles the Bridge Tender by Jumping Into the Swift Moving Current Just Before Daybreak.

> Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning a stranger presented himself before ticket agent Gwinn, of the Hannibal over to the Kansas side. At this hour it is very seldom that anyone crosses, and those that do are usually well known to the bridge men. Something about the man aroused the suspicions of Gwinn, and he scrutinized him closely as he started to cross the bridge. Shortly afterward, the

rem the elder Longstreet died suddenty, and in order to establish the legitimacy is not certificate, and Dr. Deems having aince died, she lost the suit.

When the old New York hotel was about to be torn down four yearn ago, a story to the control of the country need, they compared to be to make the hotel has and then remembered that she had placed the marriage certificate between the leaves of a Bible since on to New York and Farrel since came on to New York and Farrel since came on to New York and Farrel found the lost certificate. The will case has annually sent Farrel £.00. She died from her.

CONDEMNED BY HIS OWN.

A Spanish Soldier's Opinion of Butcher Weyler's Misrale in seen service in Cuba, describes General Weyler's misrule in that unfortunate island. The quotation is taken from the Sturday Review:

"When Don Valeriano Weyler came out to command us he got together the greated volunteers, and if the regular soldiers under Weyler were cruel to the country folk the volunteers were far wors. The dreas of Havana, they permetty olk, and women and children suffered every outside were hay oncled, and when once or the control of the country folk the volunteers and for the regular to strength with particism were hay oncled, and women were sugaranteed, and well once the state of his family. He was very young the state of the state of his family, the was very young the state of the family the was very young recruit, need, they once the state of his family the was very young for the propositions and state of the standing of the regular of the state of the standing of the regular to strength with particism to make a their hands. Weyler believed in the state of the state of his family the was very young recruit to come away, the state of the state o

From Cassell's Journal.

Mrs. Alex. B. Bates, of Old Point Comfert, tells a good story about her son, a little red-haired chap of six summers.

Her husband, Chief Engineer Bates, of the battleship Texas, now with Commodore Schley's flying squadron, had to go aboard at the last moment before leaving. Notice of the departure was to be given by the signal of a gun, which all ashore awaited expectantly. Suddenly the report came and found Mrs. Bates and Jack unpreoured. All was hurry and bustle at the Hotel Chamberlain, for only a half hour was given visitors to say good-by.

Mrs. Bates, with the hurry and rush necessary, soon prepared herself. Then she saw that Jack was half dressed.

"Oh, pray, Jack, do hurry, or we may never see your father again."

"Jack (whose education had been derived partly from the little darky children and who had the manilla fight in mind) replied with a long-drawn-out drawi:

"Don't worry, mamma, the Spaniards can't hit a d—n thing."

A Torpedo Was Responsible.

From the New York World.

A nation must intermit explanation of how Dewey won to stand in silent wonder while pondering the explanation of how Dewey who to stand in silent wonder while pondering the explanation of how Montejo is the explanation of how Dewey won to stand in silent wonder while pondering the explanation of how Montejo is the simple pondering the explanation of how Montejo is the pondering the explanation of how Montejo is the same feat the Hotel Chamber while pondering the explanation of how Montejo is the same feat the Boandard had no coffee.

Not From the New York World.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.